

Department of Public Safety ROBERT L. FLOWERS Commissioner





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Media Contacts:
Kevin Barjenbruch, NWS Salt Lake City
Warning Coordination Meteorologist
801-524-5113
Jim Pringle, NWS Grand Junction
Warning Coordination Meteorologist
970-243-7007 x726

Safe Shelters and Indoor Safety

Lightning Safety Awareness Week Continues

What is a Safe Shelter?

A house or other substantial building offers the best protection from lightning. For a shelter to provide protection from lightning, it must contain a mechanism for conducting the electrical current from the point of contact to the ground. On the outside, lightning can travel along the outer shell of the building or may follow metal gutters and downspouts to the ground. Inside a structure, lightning can follow conductors such as the electrical wiring, plumbing, and telephone lines to the ground.

Avoid Unsafe Shelters!

Unless specifically designed to be lightning safe, small structures do little, if anything, to protect occupants from lightning. A shelter that does not contain plumbing or wiring throughout, or some other mechanism for grounding from the roof to the ground is not safe.

How Lightning Enters a House or Building.

There are three main ways lightning enters homes and buildings: (1) a direct strike, (2) through wires or pipes that extend outside the structure, and (3) through the ground. Regardless of the method of entrance, once in a structure, the lightning can travel through the electrical, phone, plumbing, and radio/television reception systems.

Stav Safe While Inside!

Avoid contact with corded phones and electrical equipment. Phone use is the leading cause of indoor lightning injuries in the United States.

If you plan to unplug any electronic equipment, do so well before the storm arrives. Avoid contact with plumbing. Do not wash your hands, do not take a shower, do not wash dishes, and do not do laundry.

Stay away from windows and doors, and stay off porches.

Do not lie on concrete floors and do not lean against concrete walls. Concrete floors and walls usually contain rebar or other reinforcing metal.